#### Business Notices.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY At retail at wholesale prices at G. C. Allan's, No. 415 Bros. i way, one door below Canal-st, formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. - Reliable, Harmless and instantaneous; Black or Brewn. Pactory, No. 81 Berelsy st. Bold and applied at BATCHRIDG's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st. TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE

WHEELER & WILSON'S Sowing Machines, with important improvements, at reduced prices. Office, No. 500 Breadway, N. Y.

CROUP! CROUP! CROUP! Dr. F. B. Foors's Machune Choup Tipper, wern about the mock at alght, is warranted to prevent Croup. Price \$1. Far sale at the Drug Stores or the principal office, No. 548 Broadway, N. Y. Sent by mail on receipt of the price, postage paid.

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TRUSSES .- MARSH & Co.'s Radical-cure TRUSS Office, No. 2 Veser-st. (\*stor House), opposite the church. Sills and Stockings for Vesicose Velos, Shoulder Braces and Superiors, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant

STEELE'S PATENT FEATHER BRUSHES. Three hundred varieties for Store and House Use, Patha existing and Purniture Dusters, Cornice Dusters, Pic-lem and Mirror Dusters, Plano Dusters, &c. Sterle & Co., No. 3 Park tow, opp. Astot House.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest ertiple for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing Curling, Presse and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Druggista. POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) for

# New Dork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1961.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Rie natice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the same and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

All business letters for this office should be addressed, 'The Taithing New York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

### To Advertisers.

The large increase in the circulation of THE TRIBUNE renders it necessary that it be put to press at a much earlier hour than beretofore, and we will thank adverclears to send in their advertisements as early in the day as possible.

### The Tribune for California

Will be ready at 9 o'clock this morning. It will Contain the Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer. The steamship North Star will leave to-day at 12 C'clock. The mails close at 10 o'clock, a. m. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at the

The list of bids for the \$5,000,000 Government Loan, opened on Saturday, will be found in the money article of to-day's TRIBUNE.

Wendell Phillips, in an address delivered in Music Hall yesterday afternoon, declared himself a Disunionist, expressing his gratification at the movement of South Carolina and other Southern States. He boped that all the Slave States would leave the Union.

There was, according to report from Washing-Lon, great danger of an attack on Fort Pickens a few days since. But a dispatch, signed by several Secessionist members of Congress, urging avoidance of a collision with the Federal troops, had the effect of checking a demonstration.

The Pony Express, with California dates of the 5th inst., passed Fort Kearney yesterday. The Legislature was to meet on the 7th inst., and Gov. Denver, it is said, seemed to have the most positive support for the United States Senatorship, though he is strongly opposed by the friends of the late Senator Broderick. The gold product of California for 1860 was \$42,325,000.

Messrs, Taylor of Louisiana, Phelps of Missouri, Rust of Arkansas, Whiteley of Delaware, and Winslow of North Carolina, as a minority of the Committee of Thirty-three of the House of Reprecentatives, have agreed upon a report in which they take the ground that the Constitution has ends aimed at by its adoption; that owing to the formation of a sectional party at the North, on the Slavery question alone, the Southern people will, practically, be excluded from any voice the management of national affairs, and that it is in pessible that the two sections should any longer go on together. They say the difficulties can only be remedied by amendments to the Constitution, and that those proposed by Mr. Crittenden would place the Union on such a foundation that it could never again be shaken. They recommend a Convention of the States to prowide measures for a peaceable separation, dividing the common property of the United States, and settling the terms for independent existence.

It appears that Mr. Cameron has not yet declined the place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, which it has been supposed was offered him. Instead of this, a powerful effort is now being made to urge Mr. Lincoln to give Mr. Cameron a sent at his council-table after all. Messrs. Moorehead of Pittsburgh, Kellogg of Illinois, and Swett of Illinois are believed to have gone to Springfield on this mission. The Herald of yesterday printed a dispatch saying that these gentlemen bear a letter from Mr. Seward withdrawing his own acceptance of the office of Secretary of State, unless Mr. Cameron should be appointed. It is hardly necessary to say that we believe this allegation to be totally untrue.

-Our Washington correspondent also states That no positive offer of a place in the Cabinet has yet been made to Mr. Chase. We believe this is correct. Mr. Lincoln has intimated his intention to make such an offer, but up to our last advices had not made it.

THE QUESTION OF QUESTIONS. It has always has been the glory of the United States that, however heated the minds of the people during an election, all parties were sure at once to acquiesce in its result. It is this peculiarity of our national habits which has given permanence and respectability to the Republic, while countries that have practiced the opposite system, like Mexico and the States of South America, have dragged on a precarious existence, anvolved in civil wars and military conspiracies, poor, weak, and of little account in the affairs of the world.

Now, however, it is proposed to abandon the method under which this nation has become great, wealthy, and powerful; and to introduce in its stead the usage which has everywhere produced weakness, disorder, and degradation. For the first time we see the party defeated in an election making that defeat the occasion for rebellion. civil war, and a treacherous attempt to overthrow the Government itself, and plunge the

Country into universal anarchy. This, then, is the question to be decided to-

day by the American People. It has nothing to do with Slavery; it is superior to all our ordinary political conflicts; for it involves not merely the existence of our present Government, but of any Government whatever except a despotism. The question is simply, Shall the will of the majority, constitutionally and legally expressed at the ballot box, be respected, or shall we resort to rebellion and civil war whenever we are beaten in an election? Is it possible that the American people will now sanction or tolerate the introduction of the Mexican system in place of that which has brought them peace, honor, and national power? Can they do otherwise than lay their strong hand on rebellion, and say in a manner not to be mistaken that the Constitution of the country shall be maintained, the Union of the States preserved, and the Laws enforced against all transgressors !

## TO MR. JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN."

See his second letter on the sixth page. Six: The avowal now made by you that your support of the Buffalo Platform in 1848 was the basty and inconsiderate impulse of an exasperated politician, not based on the assent of your reason and conscience to the vital principle of that Platform, but on irritation at the rejection of the Van Buren delegation by the Baltimore Democratic Convention of that year, puts a wider gulf between us than I had supposed to exist. For my own part, I can only say that I have ever held party associations and efforts subordinate to my own meral and intellectual convictions. I was a Whig, as I am now a Republican, because I felt, as I now feel, that my own original, independent convictions with regard to National policy and public duty could be best subserved in connection with such party organization. Whenever my party ceases so to embody and give effect to my own paramount convictions on the leading issues of the day, I hold it my imperative duty to abandon that party and find, or seek to form, another that will give emphasis in the main to my personal convictions. And on the chief question now in controversy, allow me to say that I was a Free-Soiler before I was a Whig, even, and expect to remain such after the Republican party shall have passed away. Though very young, I was a deeply interested observer of the Missouri struggle, and sympathised most fervently with the Northern masses in their resistance to the Admission of Missouri as a Slave State. Had that resistance not been ultimately broken down by the insidious wiles of Compromise, there would have been no need of subsequent Compromises, and no call now for anything of the sort. Missouri would have had at least as many inhabitants to-day as Illinois, and St. Louis would have been already the third city in the Union, and not long hence the second. Others may compromise who will; I can only compromise to save territory from Slavery-never to yield any to that curse. I am ready to make sacrifices, endure burdens or confront perils to redeem or to preserve territory to Free Labornever when the effect is to surrender even one square mile to be blasted with the sweat of un recompensed toil. To me, any concession of free soil to Slavery is crime-flagrant, cowardly, inexcusable, atrocious crime-such as I dare not commit to save a dozen Unions. Believing most profoundly in God, and that He is a God who loves justice and hates oppression, I cannot imagine how any but an Atheist can counsel connivance at Slavery Extension under the hallucination that prosperity, or any other material good, is thus to be secured. If it be true that Ged governs States as well as persons, and that "RIGHTEOUSNESS exalteth a nation," then I say that it is not possible for the Free States to damage themselves by ever so determined and unflinching a resistance to Slavery Extension, provided Slavery is wrong. The whole controversy, to my mind, is summed up in the answers to just these two questions: "Is the Universe ruled by a God of Omnipotent justice?" and ?" When these two que tions are answered, as I answer them, in the affirmative, there is no more to be said. If you concur with South Carolina in holding Slavery essentially, radically right, or with Atheism is holding the Universe to be a body without a soul, then it is idle for us to discuss our more immediate grounds of difference, until we settle

those which are fundamental. And I may here barely say that your account of the grounds on which you supported Van Buren and Adams in 1848 must be understood as of only personal significance. The great majority (I think) of those who voted with you then have just cooperated heartily in the election of Lincoln. They were Free-Soilers, as you all proclaimed yourselves in '47 as well as '48: they remain Free-Soilers still. St. Lawrence and Jefferson, Onondaga and Cayega, Herkimer and Otsego, Delaware and Allegany-all Democratic in other days, all strongly Republican now-tell their own story. They supported the Buffalo Platform because they believed in it; they believe in it now. so many years of fidelity and devotion to it; through good and through evil fortune, have not assured you that they meant it, you are welcome to try their constancy through as many years more. I am sure that they will not falter !

I let your historic parallels go for what they may be worth. It is somewhat trying to see the milestones and monuments of the progress of Human Liberty perverted to the defense of Slavery; but let that pass. Every bad cause has to be upheld in that way, so long as any shall find or fancy it profitable to uphold it at all. To deny such a cause the aid of sophistry and perversion is to silence it; and I stand for Free Speech.

-And now to your comments on the points made against you in my former article:

I. I deny to one State, or to a dozen different States, the right to dissolve this Union. It can only be legally dissolved as it was formed-by the free consent of all the parties concerned, A State enters the Union by a compact to which she on the one side and a constitutional majority in the Federal Councils on the other are the parties. She can only go out by like concurrence or by revolution. It is anarchy even more to admit the right of secession. It is to degrade our Union into a mere alliance, and insure its speedy ruin.

In saying that Toombs and Davis offered to agree to the Crittenden proposition, if the Republicans would prepose it in good faith, you overlook the fact that South Carolina, which originated this rebellion, had left the Senate some time before, and was not even a witness of the offer, much less concluded by it. And Mr. Hunter of Virginia has since demonstrated that

very clear that the Crittenden basis of compromise would conciliate but a part of the malcon-

But, if it would satisfy them all, I could never agree to it. That Compromise makes all who assent to it partners in the crime of extending and fortifying Slavery, not merely in the territories we already bave, but throughout all those portions of Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies, which we may and undoubtedly shall from time to time acquire. It would for me be a cowardly and guilty device to evade a present trouble by binding myself and my posterity to a partnership in iniquity for ages to come. Far better let the Union dissolve into minute fragments than this.

If the advocates of the Crittenden Compromis would be content with its passage, and if the South would be satisfied with that, they could easily pass it, as they might have done any time these ten years. In no single Congress as yet have a majority of either House been Republican; in the next, we shall be decidedly in a minority unless aided by Secession. But the Compromisers are not satisfied to pass the Crittenden scheme: they insist that the Republicans shall unite in so doing, though they know that such action is in direct antagonism to their principles. They might pass this Compremise without our aid if they chose; but they will not do this, and are about to break up the Union because we will not help them do what they might do without us if they chose!

II., III., IV. I do not believe in the unanimity of the South in favor of Secession, because the conspirators evidently do not believe in it themselves. If they did, they would eagerly and proudly submit the question of Secession to a direct vote of the People of their respective States; but this, even in South Carolina, they dare not do. Wherever they have assented to a popular vote, they have done so with manifest reluctance, and only because they needs must. And all their treasonable seizures of forts, arsenals, armories, navy-yards, sub-treasuries, &c., &c., (which so delight your soul as manifestations of "practical pluck,") have manifestly been impelled by a consciousness or the part of the leading conspirators that the masses are not nerved for Disunion, but need to be goaded to madness and committed beyond retreat or they cannot be involved in the crime.

V. What I demand is proof that the Southern people really desire separation from the Free States. Whenever assured that such is their settled wish, I shall joyfully cooperate with them to secure the end they seek. Thus far, I have had evidence of nothing but a purpose to bully and coerce the North. Many of the Secession emissaries to the Border Slave States tell the people they address that they do not really mean to dissolve the Union, but only to secure what they term their rights! in the Union. Now, as nearly all the people of the Slave States either are, or have to seem to be, in favor of this, the present menneing front of Secession proves nothing to the purpose. Maryland and Virginia have no idea of breaking up the Union; but they would both dearly like to bully the North into a compromise. Their Secession demonstrations prove just this, and nothing more.

VI. Your proposed submission of the Crittenden Compromise to the votes of the electors of the Free States only, would have some plausibility if you could and would guarantee that the Slave States would abide the result. You surely cannot ask us to vote on such an issue unless our votes are to decide it. Your Southern allies repudiate the verdict of the People by which Lincoln and Hamlin were elected; you, as their atterney, propose another special election to determine a special issue. Is it unreasonable or 'evasive" on our part to insist that, if we consent to hold such special election, the result shall be conclusive? Or must we keep on holding special elections until the people shall be worried or wearied into acquiescence in your ex-

Of course, you think we would be beaten on your special issue. So you doubtless thought the Fusion ticket would carry our State last Fall. Yet it failed, simply because there are more voters here opposed to Slavery Extension than willing to acquiesce in it. Never was there a more thorough canvass. Douglas's "Popular "Sovereignty" was more specious than the Crittenden alternative. The vote was very full-one hundred thousand more than could be polled on your special issue. If the result was not decisive, none ever will or can be. Besides, if the People are with you, as you assume, what are your Southern allies bolting for? Why don't you persuade them to wait till you can drive us headlong from power?

-Mr. O'Sullivan! you ask me whether this Union "must go to pieces." Why not ask your political brethren who are assiduously tearing it to pieces, and whose "practical pluck" in defsing the authorities, subverting the laws, and seizing the arms, fortresses, and treasure of the Union, so excites your admiration? The whole civilized world, apart from the Slave Power and its political allies in the North, testifies with one accord that the guilt and shame of our present distractions rest upon those whose cause you are desperately pettifogging. There is no more desent from this conclusion outside of the narrow circle above indicated, than there is from that which affirms the culpability of Judas Iscariot. What you and your set brand as 'fanaticism' is simply in accordance with the deliberate and unanimous verdict of Christendom. You ask us Republicans to assent to and concur in establishing a policy condemned alike by our own consciences and the unanimous judgment of the wise and good throughout the world. We will never do it! You may cajole a few leading politicians to their own ruin, as has been done in memorable instances already; but the masses will not be frightened and cannot be bought. As for me, sharing their convictions, baptized into their spirit, owing nothing to the oracles of Wealth, of Trade, or of Power, but every thing to the Toiling Millions who, defying Panic, and Pressure, and threats of Disunion unfalteringly uphold the standard of Free Labor and Free Soil, I pray God to keep me faithful to the end

Though the minority against Secession in the Georgia Convention was large (130 Nays to 165 Yeas), it would be a mistake to suppose that the State will not all stand together on the question of breaking up the Union. The minority is composed of men whose moderation would be called rank fanaticism in this quarter. For iustance, the leaders of all parties now seem to be agreed there that if the North will not allow slaves to be property, just as horses and oxen are prop far more will be required to satisfy him. It is erry, they will quit the Union. We dare

say the State will pursue a more prudent course than South Carolina has done. For instance, care will be taken not to expose Savannah to the fate of Charleston. But for all practical purposes the rebellion and the treason of Georgia will be just as efficacious as those of her great predecessor in the work.

## THE PRESS AND THE PARSONS, AND "A DISTINGUISHED SENATOR."

Our readers already know that Dr. Spring and other clerical gentlemen of this City, of Princeton and of Philadelphia, have, with, as we believe, 'the most amiable motives, published a Circular Letter to the Southern Churches, Of this letter, so far as it relates to ecclesiastical polity, we have nothing at present to say. We take it for granted that the writers understand their profession, and that they are conscientious. We will not question their piety, but we are reluctantly compelled to question their politeness. We will be more civil to them than in the fol-

owing extract, they have been to us: owing extract, they have been to its:

"Too much of this fractricidal work has undentably been done
by the purit, but far more by the press. A distinguished Senstor, when recently asserting in his place that "nine-teaths of the
complaints" as to a supposed giveance "are unfounded, added
this deserved tebuke of an unscrupulous press: "Where there is
sectional strife and excitement, there seems to be a pronounces
on the part of the new spaper press, in both sections, to collect
'and give every fact which would inflame the passions and prejudices of one section against snother. In that way, partial and
unfairstatements are given, which makes each section set un'det an apprehension of the other."

We do not know who the "distinguished."

-We do not know who the "distinguished Senator' is, who is here quoted with such a great elerical indorsement. Had it not been for the newspapers which he so gratuitously slanders, it is probable that "the distinguished Senator" would have been an Undistinguished Nobody, a Fourth-rate Lawver in some country town. he be no eleverer than this bit of his speech exhibits him to be, the press, in his elevation at least, has much to answer for, and no very good answer to make.

"The proneness on the part of the press to 'collect and give every fact" is, certainly, considering that such is its business, not extraordinnry; nor do we see how we or our brethren are to be held responsible in any way for the results of facts; nor do we see how the results of the facts are at all affected by their publication. If a poor Northern mechanic is waylaid and watched; if his simplest words are caught up and their purport strained by jealous and malicious men; if his lawful avocations are interrupted by lawless mobs: if his property is destroyed; if he is igno neminiously assaulted, and finally, to his wordly ruin, banished, we do not think it at all remarkable that the newspapers should publish the facts. If the "distinguished Senator" happened to be treated in that way, he would think it hard indeed if the newspapers should entirely abstain from mentioning the circumstances. But under the Constitution, we respectfully submit that a common carpenter has just as many eyes and cars and natural and social rights as the most distinguished Senator, and is just as much entitled to have his injuries published. It is the fact that "inflames and prejudices," as we humbly, and with a consciousness of our theological ignerance and undistinguished position, venture to submit.

-But mark, in passing, the logic of the distinguished Senator. "The newspaper press collect and give every fact .... In that way partial and unfair statements are given:" i, e., partial nd unfair statements are given by giving the facts. This may be the way they chop logic in the New-York University, under the Chancellorship of Dr. Ferris, one of the signers of this extremely circuitous circular; but it is such a fine way of doing it, that the pieces are hardly visible to the naked, or even the microscopic eye.

Take another class of facts. Sometimes correspondent at the South sends us an instance of extreme crucity, or we find the details, and comment upon them as we find them, in the his slave half mortally, and does it behind the meeting house; sometimes a planter and his famanother planter and his family; sometimes we have authority for stating that a father has sold intel Slavery his whole brood of yellow children; sometimes a church receives a bequest of negroes, sells them, and applies the money to the propagation of the gospel. These are specimens of a we have all the right in the world to print them; because they go directly to the general argument against the extension of Slavery. It is not our fault that we have been forced to collect and apply them. If the South will insist upon the Free Ports after all ! We pause for a reply, extension of Slavery, then we have a right, by such facts, to show what Slavery is. How can we otherwise have any argument worth men tioning upon the subject? Slavery is the system under which such atrocities are possible, and that is enough to condemn it.

Again: it Southern Senators are coarse in their manners, arrogant in their demeanor, felonious in their acts, absurd in their arguments, we exhibit them to the world as they are; or rather, we make them exhibit themselves. Very often, in deed, the severest thing we can do to cover then with the contempt of the courteous, the ridicule of the humorous, the wounds of the witty, the pity of the benevolent, the scorn of the honorable, and the displeasure of the good, is to quote their own witless words, their sinewless arguments, and their fustian rhetoric without a comment of our own. They do not like this method of warfare, and there is reason why they should not, though that reason does not in the least affect the question of its legitimacy. When Dr. Bethune, one of the circular signers, dilates, as he does so ably upon sin, all the sinners think (to use his own words) that he pursues "a system of gross and persistent misrepresentation.' There may be errors in Mr. Helper's book: but does the Rev. Joel Parker, circular-signer, think the errors of that volume created the wrath against it ? O! no, circular gentlemen all! It was the truth in the book-the FACTS-that created the turmoil. These clerical censors of the press are not the

first of their cloth who have been indignant at facts. Upon a certain day, not two thousand years ago, there was a statement of FACTS made by holier lips than those of a mere mortal. We give these facts for the benefit of those whom it may

FACT I. That certain men in those days loved to pray standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, that they might be seen

FACT. II. That they would have their reward, which they have ere this undoubtedly received, as some more modern gentlemen of like proclivities will probably get theirs.

-We might multiply the scriptural facts to which we allude. The statement of them, as we

have read, was not recaived favorably by the "certain men" alluded to. There was much sectional strife and excit ment," and the speaker was mobbed and finally -we say it without irreverance-lynched. We & ave the matter here, only commending to young John Cotton Smith and other ministers, young and old, who think the pulpit all right and the press, all wrong, the Seventh Chapter of Matthew, and particularly the following verses:

Judge not that ye be not judged.
 For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged, and with what meesure ye mete, it shall be measured to you aga.

## SCOTCH PROPHET AND AN EN-

GLISH KING. It is said to be a fact in social Natural History, that Jews and Scotchmen cannot subsist together. They are mutually and interchangably too sharp for one another, and diamond cuts diamond when they are brought into collision with such a keenness that there is no dust left for either party to come down with. The Scotch have a proverb which, if we do not much misremember, Sir Walter Scott quotes somewhere, apropos to this very incompatibility of these races, to this purport:

"Corbles winns pike out corbles' ecu."

Perhaps "canna" would be a fitter reading than " winna," as it may be that the difficulty lies rather in the power than the will of the feath ered and the unfeathered bipeds. At any rate, it is said that Jews cannot breathe in Scotland any more than slaves in England. And the same physiological anomaly has been noticed as to New-England-the Scotland of America-where, until very lately, scarcely a Jew or a Scotchman was to be found, the concentrated type of Yankeedom there found being more than a match for the separate or compound sharpnesses of those keen-witted nationalities.

We do not propose to enter into any discussion of the philosophy, or even of the facts, of this theory of financial antipathies. It may be so or it may not be so, and it may be accounted for in this way or in that. But when it comes to patriotism, it cannot be denied that there seems to be nothing to hinder this antipathy, if it exist, from being converted into sympathy. We need only to advert to the consonance of religious views existing between the Reverend Rabbi Raphall which we have fully set forth with commentaries in our columns, and those held by a distinguished Scotchman, who long since left his country for her good and ours, as set forth through the pious medium of his Herald. Then, again, the zeal of those eminent sons of Israel the Honorable Messrs. Benjamin and Yulee, bids fair to eat them up bodily as members of this tyrannical confederacy, rather than suffer them to call Abraham of the tribe of Lincoln their Father in the State. And then there is the Mordecai at Charleston, who sitteth in the gate of Major Anderson, and who hath given shekels of gold and of silver, yes, and men-servants and maid-servants, too (for all we know), to make sure of the destruction of that enemy of the people among whom he dwells, But this Israelite, in whom there is no guile-

for there can be none such in one who actually bath invested \$10,000 and a gang of negroes in an operation of no usurious promise-has his match in a son of Albyn, whose tent is pitched in the sister emperium of cotton and of chattels at the mouth of the Alabama-in short, in Mobile, The performance of the Gentile, indeed, has not come up to that of the Jew; but his promises and his prophecies leave his Hebrew rival far in the rear. We learn all we know of this valuable importation from the Land of Cakes from a letter addressed to The Liverpool Post of Dec. 25; but from that we learn to desire his better acquaintance. He predicts that, before three months from the time of writing, the eight Cotton States will be an independent people. This, he informs his correspondent, will be altogether Southern newspapers. Sometimes a Deacon flogs for the advantage of England and Scotland "for as we will have the same duties on North-"ern goods as on those of England, England, our markets, we having no manufactures of our own." We are duly grateful that there are to be no discriminating duties against our manu inctures; but, then, if England is to pay the same duties that we do, where is the Free Trade which was to be one of the crowning particular class of facts. We print them and mercies attendant upon a dissolved Union Shades of Calboun and MacDuffie! are the sor of the South still to be subjected to the judignities of tidewaiters and excisemen? Are not Charleston, and New-Orleans, and Mobile, to be

Our Scotchman is sound on the goose, how ever, which is the main thing. He warns his correspondent not to believe the nonscuse told by the Abelitionists on his side the ocean, as to the misery of the negroes. "It is all a delusion." He quotes Robert Owen, who would not let any hobby but the one he rode keep the road, to prove that the negroes in the West Indies were far more comfortable, and ten times happier, than the laborers of England. Of course, our negroes are a thousand times happier. . Abolition delusion is mere madnes was the consequence of West Indian Emancipation ! Before it, 200,000 tuns of sugar were shipped from Jamaica, and last year only 45,000 To be sure, he forgets to state, if he knew it, that all the English sugar islands together, exported about three times as much as in the best year of Slavery, beside consuming as much as they wanted. But that's no matter. Should England and the North succeed in their work to emancipate the slaves, the South would not export to England more than a quarter the cotton she does now, and "what would become of Lancashire and Lanark then? Starvation." The same fate would await the emancipated negroes, diversified with an occasional variation of cut throat or so. "I can see nothing for the poor negro, but extermination." They would mob and they would fight, and the white people would destroy them. Indeed, an appalling pie-Our Scotchman, however, appears to perceive,

like Desdemons, a divided duty in the premises. Although the eight Cotton States are to be an independent people in three months, he says, and we doubt not sincerely, "I hope Queen Victoria will lend us twenty or thirty of her men-of-war " ships to assist our commerce." He must be of a sanguine complexion, as, indeed, his countrymen are apt to be, if he really hopes that her Majesty will accommodate the nascent nation with this trifling loan, though we admit it to be a most rational desire. Still, she may not be able to resist the inducements held out by this sometime subject of hers. "If she keeps good faith with " us there is no telling what might happen. I "would not be surprised to see a good, sound, "constitutional monarchy here in three years. lery counsels of legislators, and journalists, and

And who would suit to so well at one of Queen Victoria's sous ?" It must be one of the younger branches, then, for the Princh of Wales would hardly fancy the Palactio scepter after the pattern of Southern subjects that was shown him at Richmoses. The letter-writer proceeds to say that their eight States are as large as all Europe, leaving out Russia, and he adds; "Here is the foundation of a a great people-negroes and all." And he concludes with a very sensible recapitulation of the wants of the embryo empire. "We want foreign 'commerce; we want the establishment of the useful ares, and we wont liberalism, the arts and sciences" Very trae; you do want all these things sailly; but are you taking the right way to get them? You need British gold and British bayonets, but you cannot hope for them until you have aboilshed Slavery. If half be true that is told us, you need most of all a master that will make you poind and behave yourselves. The occasion is come with you for the advent of the Man on Horseback seen in the vision of the Prophet Caleb. And the sponer he mounts the better for all of you. We have had much comfort in the letter of this canny Scot for it gives us assurance, not only that all the fools are not dead yet (which were a sore calamity); but that the great crop of this year at the South is not wholly of native growth, but enriched and adorned with choice specimens transplanted from foreign lands.

## FIGHTING POSTPONED AT CHARLES

The news from Charleston shows a decided diminution of the warlike disposition hitherto raging there. In compliance with the advice of the Hon. Jeff. Davis, the future generalissime of the projected Southern Confederacy, the authorities of South Carolina have given the occupante of Fort Sumter free access to the markets of the city. They are thus enabled to furnish themselves with fresh provisions and with fuel, of which it is said they have been destitute. We infer from this proceeding that the war on the United States, which South Carolina has so long and so loudly been threatening, has, for the time at least, been postponed. Probably it will not be seriously set on foot till after the complete organization of the new Confederacy by the Convention of seceding States to be held at Montgomery on February 20. South Carolina appears to think it unadvisable to attempt to coerce the Union alone.

Meanwhile we give, in a letter of one of our correspondents at Charleston, an account of the rumore respecting Fort Sumter which prevailed in that city on Wednesday and Thursday last. These rumors confidently attribute to Major Anderson a treacherous and treasonable compact with Gov. Pickens, whereby he is to give up the fort to the forces of South Carolina after a sham assault. We give these rumors as illustrating the state of the public mind in that city. The hope of such an act could only be born of the dishonorable spirit of traiters who, lost themselves to any sense of legalty, are incredulous of its existence in others. We are not ready to place any reliance in the imputations which the Charlestonians utter against the fair fame of Major Anderson.

## CIVIL WAR IN FLORIDA.

If the Government at Washington does not take measures immediately to reënforce Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, or to recover it if it shall have been taken by the insurgent force from Louisiana and Mississippi which, we learn by telegraph, is about to attack it, then it is just as well to accept the fact that the Federal Government has ceased to exist. If Congress has not the energy to act in such an emergency, as it is clearly its duty to do, then it behooves the Governments of the States to be taking measures for self-preservation. A few weeks only remain before the inauguration of the new President, and the power of the Federal Executive should be pre-Pickens is the only fort in the extreme South, excent Sumter and the fortifications at the Tortugas, of any importance left in the hands of Federal authority. It should be defended at any hazard, or retaken, if that be necessary, at any cost. Otherwise we accept, so far as the Administration goes, the fact of secession triumphant, and the defeat of the Government in civil war. We need not expect the rebels to stop anywhere if they are successful at Pensacola.

WHY NO BARGAIN CAN BE MADE. The Secessionists are divided into three

I. Those who intend to go out of the Union, and stay out. This includes all the Cotton States, excepting, possibly, Arkansas and Texas.

II. Those who intend to go out, not to stay, out, ut for the purpose of extorting from the adtering and loval States of the North, concessions to Slavery as the condition of their return to the Union. They call themselves "reconstructionists," and their leaders are Hunter and Breckinridge. III. Those who intend to stay in the Union, but who keep threatening in the most feregious

manner to go out on short notice, unless the Free States will get down upon their knees, beg pardon for voting for Lincoln, and tender to the South the most abject pledges in favor of sternal Slavery. This class rally around the Crittenden resolutions for amending the Constitution in an meonstitutional mede.

The Republicans are asked to placate the Secessionists, and thus save the Union. Can it be dorel. Not by unworthy and humiliating concessions; and for these reasons:

1. Nothing can be done to restrain the first mentioned class: for their secession was a fore-

gone purpose. So much for them.

M. The second class are equally bent upon going out of the Union, provided they are able to effect that object. For, they fancy that in once quasi out of the Union, they can extor from the North better terms as the conditions of their return than they now can as the conditions of their staying in. Present concessions, are therefore thrown away upon this class. They prefer to negotiate outside of the Union.

III. The third class are playing a hygocritical part, and hence are dangerous men to trade with Besides, they have not sufficient strength in their several States to control the secession sentiment, therefore are not worthy of serious consideration.

What, then, can Republicans do except to adhere firmly to their principles, stand by the Constitution as it is, hold no parly with conspirators and traitors, and hide their time?

In the present distracted condition of the country, when the multitudinous and contradict-